

THE LUETGERT TRIAL

CLOSING TESTIMONY OF AN IMPEACHING CHARACTER

The Evidence of the Prosecution Now Before the Jury—Mary Semmering Now Says She Was Not Mistreated by Police Officials—The Defense Will Undertake the Unusual Task of Impeaching a Judge. Over \$3,000 Saved by State's Attorney Stenographers

Chicago, October 8.—The evidence of the prosecution in the trial of Adolph Luetgert is now before the jury. The state rested its case this afternoon. The closing testimony was of the same impeaching character that marked the evidence of the preceding day.

Professor Dorsey had his innings during the afternoon session of court and he made matters unpleasantly warm for Dr. Allport. Professor Dorsey could have talked for hours upon the subject of osteology. He was primed with bristling facts concerning bones but the prosecution confined the young osteological expert to matters tending to counteract and refute the statements made by Dr. Allport, the chief expert of the defense.

Then Judge Arthur H. Chetlain was called to the stand to add the finishing touch to the impeachment of Mary Semmering. This young woman was first arrested and charged with a guilty knowledge of the disappearance of Mrs. Luetgert, her attorneys applied to Judge Chetlain for a writ of habeas corpus. The judge sitting in chambers had his questions asked by the young woman returned to the police station. This evidence demolished the story of Mary Semmering who declared while on the witness stand that she was subjected to indignities at the hands of Inspector Schaack, Captain Schuetzler and other police.

Angelica Schader, a nurse who was a member of Luetgert's household for three months, said that the missing woman was a most affectionate mother.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Miller, a sister of Mrs. Luetgert, was the next witness. So firmly impressed is she that Mrs. Luetgert is dead that she some weeks ago donned a garb of mourning in memory of her sister. Mrs. Miller testified while her eyes were fixed upon the face of Luetgert. The big sausage maker returned the gaze of his sister-in-law coolly. Mrs. Miller told of the kindly disposition of her sister and asserted that no mother was ever more patient or more kind to her children.

Fred Miller, nephew of Luetgert, and Friedrich Bickness, a brother of Mrs. Luetgert, testified to having been frequent visitors to the home of the Luetgerts and to the kindness they had witnessed Mrs. Luetgert bestow upon her children. This evidence was called out to combat and impeach the evidence of Mary Semmering and Mrs. Mary Charles, who testified that Mrs. Luetgert treated her children cruelly.

With this evidence the state rested. Judge Tutill at once adjourned court until Monday morning and hurried away to catch a train for Nashville, Tenn.

Next Monday, ex-Judge Vincent announced, sur-rebuttal evidence would be put on. The defense will undertake the unusual task of impeaching a judge. A witness will be called to testify in rebuttal to Judge Chetlain's evidence as to Mary Semmering's statement to him. This witness will be a newspaper reporter who is said to have heard the young woman's statement.

State's Attorney Deneen estimated tonight that the prosecution of Luetgert would cost the county about \$5,000. Over \$3,000 was saved by the state's attorney's own corps of stenographers taking the evidence for him.

Savannah, Ga., April 26, 1896. Having used three bottles of P. P. P. for impure blood and general weakness and having derived great benefit from the same, having gained 11 pounds in weight in four weeks, I take great pleasure in recommending it to all unfortunate like

Yours truly,

JOHN MORRIS.

Office of J. N. McElroy, Druggist.

Atlanta, Ga., April 20, 1891.

Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sirs:—I sold three bottles of P. P. P. large size yesterday, and one bottle small size today.

The P. P. P. cured my wife of rheumatism winter before last. I came back on her the past winter and a half bottle, \$1 size, relieved her pain, and she has not had a symptom since.

I sold a bottle of P. P. P. to a friend of mine, one of the turkeys, a small one, took sick and his wife gave it a teaspoonful, that was in the evening, and the little fell tur over like he was dead, but next morning he was

hollowing and well.

respectfully,

McELROY.

Savannah, Ga., March 17, 1891.

Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sirs:—I have suffered from rheumatism for a long time and I

not find a cure until I found P. P. P., which cured me.

Yours truly,

ELIZA F. JONES.

1600 St. St., Savannah, Ga.

A Fire at Bennettsville

(Correspondence of The Messenger.)

Bennettsville, S. C., October 9.—Fire

broke out here at 3:30 o'clock this morning

in the McColl block, on Depot

street, and consumed seven business

houses in that row. They were all

frame structures, owned by Colonel C.

S. McCall. The fire originated in the

building occupied by the Pee Dee Com-

mission Company, provision dealers,

and was rapidly communicated to M.

J. Rowe's grocery, John S. Moore's fur-

niture store, Adams' restaurant, Bar-

field's undertaking establishment, and

also Cobb's cotton exchange. These

were all destroyed in rapid succession.

The Pee Dee Commission Company's

loss above insurance is about \$600; M.

J. Rowe's, \$500; J. S. Moore's entire

stock was destroyed, valued at \$3,000,

with only \$1,000 insurance. Adams' loss

is slight. Barfield's stock was saved,

as was also Stone's. The buildings

were all insured.

The Franklin Press says that the

Methodist Episcopal parsonage was burned

by accident, entailing a loss of \$1,000, no

insurance.

OUR UNIVERSITY

Some Extracts From the Early Records.

What Wilmington Did for the Institution—The First Professor

(Correspondence of The Messenger.)

Chapel Hill, October 9.—In the

"Waste Book of the University of

North Carolina" are found many

things to show the loyalty of the Wil-

lington people to that institution,

which was then just springing into ex-

istence. This "Waste Book" seems to

be a general account book, in which

all donations, etc., are placed. The

first date recorded is December 18, 1789,

and the first item is as follows:

"For 20,000 acres of land given to the

university by Col. Benjamin Smith, of

Brunswick county, who made a deed

for the same this day."

In January, 1796, the people of Wil-

lington district subscribed \$1,111

for erection of buildings, etc., at the

university. Alfred Moore was the

largest donor. There were, in all,

seventy-three subscribers. It is inter-

esting to note that the first students

were from Wilmington. The university

was opened February 12, 1795, and Hinton

James was the first student to enter.

In the same year were Lawrence A.

Dorsey, Richard Eagles, Evan Jones

and also Maurice Moore.

On August 1, 1795, the Concord So-

cieties was formed, and among the

founders was Evan Jones. On August

29, 1796, the name was changed to Phil-

anthropic Society, and Richard Eagles

was the first president.

The Wilmingtonians did not long

continue to join the Philanthropic So-

cieties, but at that time the western part

of the state was so sparsely settled that

Wilmington was given over to the Dia-

lectic Society, which had the western

part of the state as its territory, so as

to make a division. Alexander Kirk-

patrick was the first member from Wil-

lington, and he was appointed a sec-

retary. This was in 1796, and in the

same year Samuel Swann joined the

Philanthropic Society.

The first trustee of the university

from Wilmington was Robert Dixon,

whose name appeared in the minutes of

the board of trustees at Fayetteville, Novem-

ber 15, 1790. James Kenan was elected

in the place of Robert Dixon on his

death. The next trustee from Wil-

lington was Alfred Moore, in 1791.

At a meeting of the trustees on July

26, 1871, William Hill, for the Wil-

lington district, was appointed a sec-

retary by instalment or otherwise, as to him

shall seem best, all such monies as may

be due and owing from any person or

persons in his district."

In the minutes of December 21, 1791,

is recorded "A Letter from William H.

Hill, Esquire, Attorney at Law, for the

present and trustees of the university in

the district of Wilmington, containing

a report of the property which had

come to his knowledge, and which it

was suggested had escheated, was read

and filed."

On the early days there was only

one building—the Old East—which

contained the dormitories, dining hall

and recitation rooms. There were in

all about 100 students, 60 of whom were

in the preparatory school.

Charles Wilson Harris was one of the

first professors, and but for the enter-

prise in face of heavy obstacles it would

be hard to say what would have been

the outcome of this effort to establish

a university in North Carolina. Pro-

fessor Harris was graduated at Prince-

ton, with highest honors, the year after

Dr. Joseph Caldwell, and it was

through his earnest efforts that the

university obtained Caldwell as its first

president. Harris entered the univer-

sity in 1795 as tutor of mathematics,

and was promoted in the fall to full

professorship. In 1796 he was made

presiding professor. It is to Dr. Kemp

P. Battle, head of the department of

history, that we owe a lasting debt of

gratitude for snatching from oblivion

the history of a man who did more for

the university than any man of his

age. Last week Dr. Battle gave a very

interesting and instructing lecture in

the chapel on "Charles Wilson Harris,

First Professor of Mathematics in the

University and Father of the Literary

Societies."

Some Timely Suggestions

Sandersville, Ga., October 7.

Editors Messenger:

I have with pleasure, from time to

time, read the interesting accounts in

the columns of The Messenger of the

proceedings of the meetings of the

chamber of commerce, and have noted

the enthusiastic expressions of the

members of that intellectual and in-

fluential body in regard to the improve-

ment and advancement of Wilmington.

In line with the sentiment so ably

expressed, I beg to offer one or two

suggestions, which I trust are worthy

of consideration. The earnestness of

the intentions of these gentlemen cannot

be for a moment questioned. Plans and

schemes have been discussed and resolu-

tions have been passed, and no doubt

but that each and all have their shoul-

ders to the work, and with the intention

of accomplishing his part toward the

desired end.

The Messenger has exemplified a

spirit of progress worthy of emulation.

As a community, we have but to main-

tain the progress of the enterprise recently

illustrated in your industrial issues,

etc., and we feel ourselves upon an

elevated plane, with an incline toward

the consummation of our most wished

for results.

To be effective, all efforts toward im-

provement must be concentrated, how-

ever small the object sought after;

therefore, to be entirely successful in

the aggregate, let the aim be to achieve

one thing at a time, and it will surprise

the most sceptical pessimist to see the

amount of real improvement accom-

plished. Take, for example, any of the

following suggestions, which I do not

claim originality in making, therefore

they are not mine, viz:

As a protective measure, I would put

a police telegraph and patrol wagon,

as of first importance. How often do

we see two able-bodied policemen with

a drunken woman between them, by

main force carrying her to the city

prison; or a small boy, taken up for

some trivial offence, with a large fol-

lowing of what might turn out to be

an uncontrollable mob, en train. The

"beat" of these policemen is, in conse-

quence, deserted, and an expert thief

could make a paying visit to some of

the stores during the "cop's" absence.

Now, with a police telegraph, all this

would be done away with. When an

arrest is made the officer takes his

prisoner to the nearest call box, and in

a very few minutes the patrol wagon

responds, he is relieved of his charge,

there is no excitement or long resist-

ance, no mob to follow, and he resumes

his beat, ready for the next offender.

It might be put even stronger to say

that our resident portion would be

more thoroughly protected with such a

system, as it would be only necessary

to have a police telegraph and patrol

wagon, and the hall of the city would

be effectively used in the service of the

city hospital also.

As a healthful measure, I would

suggest artesian wells (not one, but

many), in various parts of the city.

As a beautifying measure, I would

suggest transforming that sandspur

lot in rear of the postoffice into a slight-

ly park, with shrubbery and a fountain,

etc. (I won't enter into detail). No

doubt that the influence of our cham-

ber of commerce with the government

officials in authority could accomplish

this important thing, has often been